QUEBEC, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856 .-The Canadian Screw-Steamer Company's steamship Angle-Saxon, from Liverpool Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 24, arrrived here to-day. She brings four days later news than was brought by the Africa at

New-York. The Cupard steamer Ningara arrived at Liverpool on the 21st of September.

The British news is quite a blank, and political intelligence from France is equally scarce.

In the French market the prices of cereals had again become semewhat firmer, but the rise was not considered as likely to last, The International Philanthropic Congress at Brus-

sels closed on the 20th. The great Free Trade Congress was in session in the same city. The new Spanish Constitution has been published.

It is a reissue of the Constitution of 1845, with sixteen explanatory articles. Madrid correspondence in the Paris Journal des Debats says that the Queen and O'Donnell were so much at variance that O Donnell had tendered his

resignation, which, however, for the present the Queen

Thereports respecting a hostile French demonstra-

tion against Naples were acquiring more consistency.

The Journal des Debats, as also the Paris correspondents of the London papers, state that if Naples does not at once decide to make the concessions demanded, four line-of-battle ships, two frigates, and two corvettes, already detained for the purpose, will rendezvous at Aggacio, and thence proceeding to Naples, will take on board the French and English

The Sardinian Government has demanded explanations and indemnity from Tuscany for the recent expulsion from Florence of a party of student visitors.

Copenhagen advices state that the negotiations on the Sound Dues question were progressing favorably that a result would be arrived at in a few days, and that a special conference to fix the amount of ind nity would be held at Copenhagen in November.

A London paper publishes a dispatch from Constantinople stating that difficulties still exist respecting the Isle of Serpents, and that the English and French flects will consequently remain in the East.

This statement, although not new, depressed the English funds, and the depression was assisted by a statement that Austria had arrested several men discharged at Malta from the British Legion, against which Great Britain had protested, demanding their immediate release. A further uneasy feeling was becoming prevalent under the belief that England was acting without the hearty concurrence of France in the

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24, 1856.—The news from New York by the steamer Nisgara, which arrived at this port on the list inst., imported greater frumess and increased activity to our Corross market. The sales for the past two days foot up 22,000 bales, of which speculators took 10,000 and exporters 1,000 hales.

The market closed last evening very firm, but prices were not quotably higher than at the departure of the steamer Africa on the 20th inst. We quote New-Orleans Middling at 65d., and Mobile Middling at 64d.

The Manchester markets are steady at about former

Our BREADSTUFFS MARKETS continue to droop, and we repute our quotations on Wheat 2d, to 3d, P bush, of 70 lbs. Red Wheat, new, 9/2d.; White Wheat, old, 8/9d, 2/9d, ; pew 10/2/10/3d.

FLOUR continues steady and without quotable change since the saling of the Africa. Philadelphis and Baltimore FLOUR at 29 (23) 6, Ohio at 31 (23).

- Hellan Corn is inactive, and previous prices are barely sustained. Mixed, 31 (23).

- PROVISIONS are without material change; prices nearly monimal. I Berry is less firm, and late prices for Pork are difficult to obtain. Bacon is steady. Lard is duli at 79).

at 79).

Consols closed yesterday at \$2.394. To-day the telegraph reports the closing prime \$2.394. for money, and [63] for account.

LATEST MARKETS—2 o'clock p. m.—BREADSTUFFS very dull, and no transactions to report.

COTTON—The market is firmer, and some parties

have put up the price to-FROM PHILADELPHIA.

From Our Special Correspondent. PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 6, 1856. Among my fellow-passengers hither, this morn ing, were Senator Wilson and Mr. J. T. Swift who are among the political speakers required fo Eastern Pennsylvania. The work done by ou friends here is immense. Last May the Republican ticket polled 280 votes here; now it can show many thousands, and without the advantages of everywhere journalism such as the Press of New-York affords our city. The North American, The Bulletin, The Sun, and The Times are with us here. Today the Committees are very busy with a mass meeting to come off at 4 o'clocd, in Independence square, too late to be reported by the mails. It will be addressed by Mr. Banks alone. The editorial in THE TRIBUNE against the practice of having from two to six speakers on a platform, each one in the other's way, and all speaking illogical piecemeals, instead of one orator giving a complete discourse worthy the occasion and the crisis, has had its effect. Already I have found speakers who are capable of addressing meetings effectively, refuse to be advertised as raree shows along with a string of others—the whole producing little or no argumentative effect, gaining no converts, and leaving Republicanism nearly just where the meeting found it. The subject of Republicanthe meeting found it. The subject of Republican-ism, in its positive and comparative relations, re-quires a whole evening for its treatment, and then much will be left unsaid that the auditors should

The charge of partisan trick, of fraud unto desperation, is so commonly hurled by one party against another, that I am loth to allude to such a subject; but it is very certain that in view of the comng election here, there has been an accession of assessed citizens without precedent. What do you think of from 10,000 to 15,000 being so thrown into the scale? Does that not sound like a superb numerical extemporization to outweigh the trans-Alleghany thunders—the iron-throated "shriek for "freedom" that has come from Pittsburgh? Well, in view of the fact that Rob Roy has whistled, so to speak, and all these hustings warriors have sprung frem shadows into entities, gives our friends here extra toil to their excessive labors-for such apparitions must be looked after, and activity on the

Republican part be increased to meet the exigency.

I have just learned beyond doubt that the Nestor of the Philadelphia Bar, a man whose magnificent endowments and resources would have made him primus inter pares in the United States Senate, had he lived in any State but Pennsylvania, which never will send a Philadelphian to that body or elect one Governor; I have just heard that the venerable jurist in question has indorsed entirely Mr. Josiah Quincy's Letter—or in other words adopted Republicanism. This will be a terrible blow to the fossilism of Philadelphia, which, for various reasons tossitism of Philadelphia, which, for various reasons which I recited last Summer in a letter hence, is more indurated than that of any other Northern State. The weight of such judicial and constitutional authority as the gentleman's name in question will have a force here, where things move with propriety and a certain deliberation, not easily estimated in New-York, which of all citizes past or research. which of all cities—past or present, domestic or foreign—is most freed from the momentum of individual name and influence, where Gen. Scott walks the streets unnoticed almost, except for his manly hight; and where Gen. Pierce comes unknown, save to the janissaries; where the huge waves of mass-locomotion and popular majesty wash out all the great-man-ism of history, and

at the boundless treasures of this commonwealth, dowered by the generous Author of All with the bases of wealth, coal and iron, iron which is the meter of civilization and the motor of industry the onward leaps of Philadelphia seem consistent

Cæsar found Rome of wood, and left it of stone. Peter the Great found St. Petersburg a collection reter the Great found St. Petersburg a collection of greasy huts, and left it a palatial metropolis. Napoleon I., in the breathing spaces of battles, projected the chief out-door splendors and conveniences of Paris, even the sidewalks. Then Solomon and Semiramis, and all that oriental set, built cities; but the people-they do nothing. Who is it that builds our cities? What impersonated projector and executor with us can enter into history after the old pattern! Not one. The cities are built by the citizens. The historian cannot rhetoricize over what such architectural heroes do. Self-executed, distributed over hundreds of thousands of shoulders—the aggregate product of dashing democracy—our cities are wading through all pro-vincial difficulties to the supremest grandeur. When I reflect on their home resources; on the exhaustless magnificence of free soil worked by free men, and overarching the breadth of the broadest of continents, it seems to me that all the greatest cities of bistory will be dwarfed in comparison with those which are now being evolved on this side of the Atlantic. The means, too, of supplying cities with food from indefinitely great distances, alone promises to elevate them here to an unequaled supremacy. New-York City is destined soon, historically speaking, to have a population of five millions, and Philadelphia hardly less. Soon—for what is a century in the life of an empire? And yet I am now in company with an old gentleman who remembers distinctly the procession in this city on the adoption of the Federal Constitution. So the history of our country, as a united nation, is not yet the length of one man's life! The few short years that the Psalmist sets down for human heartbeats are not yet completed, and this United States takes the lead in the wealth of nations. Europe has greater capitals, and greater politicians-the people being muter than ours; but the great ledger of this being muter than ours; but the great ledger of this nation will show the heaviest footings-up at the end of the year. Our products are greater, our ceasus glories brighter. The gross annual gains of France are about \$1,800,000,000 those of England about \$2,200,000,000 of \$2,400,000,000—these being liberal allowances, as I judge; but the United States can show some three thousand millions or upward, then the Reches in his Verbrances. though Mr. Banks, in his Exchange-steps speech, puts it considerably more, and where, in my opin ion, he errs. Festina lente—hasten slowly. We have not, I think, gained to the vast annual product Three Thousand Millions: What a sum! How outswelling "the wealth of Ormus or of Ind," or all the garnerships of the olden nations who knew not labor-saving machinery, and their wealth-flash-ings, but depended upon slave-sweat for monu-mental exaltations equally with earth-workings!

But vast as are our increment and our product, how much greater would they have been had the laborer been considered worthy of his hire through the larger portion of our country, and honor and toil clenched hands! w. H. F.

FREMONT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HARRISBURG, PA., Oct. 4, 1856.

I must tell you of the Democratic mass meeting of Wednesday. Long announced and elaborately prepared for by the Administration-loving citizens, it after all proves a sorry failure, and sent discouragement rather than cheer to the Buchanan partisans. It was but natural to expect that in the Capital town, the hot-bed of the Keystone Democracy, as it has long been denominated, the disciples of "Buch, and Breck," would muster in great array. Alas, the disappointment. Harrisburg, in common with nearly every Pennsylvania town, is seriously infected with the Freedom fever. Men are deserting that party by scores, and advancing to a bold support of the pure and lofty principles put forth by the founders of the Republic, which have been so long and sadly neglected by many of their degenerate descendants. Even the old Dutch farmers have aroused from their customary stupor,

and are all alive for Fremont and True Democracy.

Instead of four thousand, as falsely stated by the Tell-lie graph, but about four hundred persons were m attendance at the meeting of Wednesday, while there was an entire lack of enthusiasm. The grand stand erected in the market place for the orators was abandoned for the small rostrum of the Court-House, around which the insignificant crowd gathered with a solemnity and silence betakening the blighted hopes of their depraved party. A tall bickory stick, which was to have been elevated opposite the Capitol, still trails in the gutter filth for the want of a sufficient number of men to lift it. Think of this in the Old Hunker town of Harris. burg! If Isaiah Rynders is not melted in tears at the receipt of such melancholy intelligence, I shall

But now for the meeting at Lancaster (the home of old Buck) on the same day. Was it wanting in a single element of success? No, not one. The people were there by thousands. Such a mighty procession as they formed has scarce ever been seen in the State. The speeches of Burlingame, Hamlin, Wilmot and other eloquent Republicans were lis-tened to with marked interest and delight. Indeed, the greatest enthusiasm prevailed—old and young were alike "wild with excitement," as the reporters say; and the thundering of their shouts (or shricks, if you please) for Fremont and Free-dom must have chilled the air of Wheatland. It was a glorious bearding of the lion in his very den, was a glorious bearding of the hold in last very dead and will tell grandly in November. I speak soberly and thoughtfully when I say there is but a very slight doubt that the Keystone State will give the brave Pathfinder a majority of which he may well Victorial Vic VICTORY.

BROOME COUNTY-THE COALITION. Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune. BINGHAMTON, Oct. 4, 1856.

The Kepublican Convention for this Congressiona District yesterday renominated the Hon. Henry Bennett. Although his nomination (for causes it is unnecessary to mennion) is not entirely acceptable to all of the Republicans in the district, he will yet be reelected by about 2,000 majority over the combined op-

position vote.

The Buchanan Democrats of this county have to-day nominated Solon Stocking for the Assembly. Stocking is an ex-Methodist elergyman, who formerly resided in a Southern State. He has lately been making speeches here at both Fillmore and Buchanan meetings. He is understood to take the ground that Slavery is an institution sanctioned by the Bible, and that Kansas justiy belongs to the South, and that, in justice to the South, it eught to be admitted as a Slave State. It is supposed that Stocking belongs to the Fillmore Know-Nothing Council here. A gentleman, a day or two since, after being told the tener of Stocking's political speeches, remarked that it would not but him if he should 'experience religion' over again. The Fillmore Know-Nothings will adopt Stocking as their candidate, for he is one of them, and has lately made a speech at one of their meetings. The same speech answers all purposes for the Buchanan meetings.

The truth is, Nebraska Democracy and Know-Nothingism are here one and the same thing. The Republican here yesterday, in illustrating how the Fillmore men and Buchanan men feel toward each other, stated that their sympathies are as closely allied as a certain mesmerizing woman's are with her husband's, who when in a mesmeric sleep, instantly awakes and heromes anary if her husband is pricked. Southern State. He has lately been making speeches

when in a mesmeric sleep, instantly awakes and becomes angry if her husband is pricked with a pin. If a Filimorette is ridicaled or pricked, it makes the Buchanan men angry. They fight for each other. But it is all no go with them. Their combined vote in the county will be beaten by the Republicans from 1,000 to 1,500.

from 1,000 to 1,500.

The Fillmore mass meeting here on the 1st inst. was the greatest #z=le of the season. The Buchancers did not lend them as many men to attend the meeting as they agreed to. This was very unkind.

FROOME.

The Newark Daily Advertiser of October 6 says: mobody is anybody.

Philadelphia is a poor place for undertakers just now. Only two hundred deaths last week out of a population of about 500,000. The activity of building here now surpasses belief. In the northern and western portions it is more like the hectic alertness restoring "a burnt district," than the constitutional growth of a well-ordered city. It is a fever, apparently, of progress; but when I look

The Newark Daily Advertiser of October 6 says:

"We learn from our exchanges from all parts of the State that converts are being made rapidly to the Republican cause, and in some localities Fulmore is scarcely heard of, and the Buchancers are beginning to tremble, so great and rapid is the progress of the cause of Freedom. Large Republican meetings are held, and able speakers are stumping the State. New Jersey, it is a fever, apparently, of progress; but when I look

Vermont and low.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

-The Hon. Lucies B. Chase of this city (formerly M. C. from Tennessee) and Lt. Gov. RAYMOND will publicly discuss the questions in issue between the supporters of Buchanan and Fremont respectively as

BROOKLYN Saturday 11th inst Monday, 27th inst.

FLMIRA...... Thursday, 25d inst. ROCHESTER ... ALBANY Tuesday, 20th in # The meetings will be held in the evenings, and in the most convenient and commodious halls that can be

procured. - East New-York -- A German Republican Club was formed here some days ago. Mr. John Richter was elected President; Henry Fischer, Vice-President: and Herm. Frisch, Secretary. The Club will hold its meetings on Saturday evenings, alternately, at Muller's East New-York Hotel, and Frisch's. A mass meeting of the Germans of East New-York and vicinity is intended to be held in the course of next week.

ENTHUSIASTIC FREMONT MEETING AT SOUTHPORT, oss .- A grand gathering of the friends of Freedom and Frement occurred at Southport during the after-neon and evening of Friday last. The afternoon meeting was held in the open air, and the presence of from twelve to fifteen hundred people testified the sentiment prevailing in this region on the great issue now presented to the freemen of this country. day was bright and beautiful, and the voices of the freemen never rang out more joyously, or were wafted on the wings of a balmier air. The Hon, John Gould of Fairfield was called to the chair as President of the meeting. After appropriate songs by the Bridgeport Frement Glee Club and music by the Bridgeport Brass Band, the speaker, Geo. W. Curtis, esq., was introduced, and delivered a powerful and eloquent address of more than two hours' length. His reasoning was cogent and clear, demonstrating the usurpations and aggressions of the Slave Oligarchy, the iniquitous proceedings of the Administration with respect to Kansas, and the distracted condition of that much injured Territory, despite the attempts of political demagogues to prove that order reigns there now, since Gov. Geary's administration has commenced. He exhibited the inconsistencies of Mr. Fillmore's political career, and showed his present favorable dis position toward Slavery and its extension. The address was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause. The evening meeting was addressed by Mr. Hart of The New-York Courier and Enquirer and Mr. Hill of Norwalk, Conn., and was continued to a late hour, concluding at length with loud and continued cheers

for Free Speech, Free Soil and Fremont. Coming Out .- The Cooperstown Republican of the 4th contains the following Circular signed by one hundred and seventy names, with a note that there are three hundred and eighty more names for which they

have not room:
"The undersigned, who have been known "The undersigned, who have been knewn to be identified with the American party, commonly known as Knew-Nothings, have become satisfied that a strong effort is being made to divert the obligations resting on Americans, from their legitimate ends. It is easy to understand from what source this effort originates. Despairing of their ability to carry any portion of the North for Buchanan, upon the plain and obvious issue involved in the approaching election, to wit the extension or restriction of Slavery, the Pro-Slavery leaders have sought to accomplish by intrigue what they could not compare by fair and honorable means.

"The present Presidential contest is between Buchanan and Fremont. This is so obviously the case that we cannot see how any sane man can doubt it for a moment. The leaders of the Sham Democracy know that it is so, and if they pretend to the contrary, it is for the purpose of delading American Whigs into the support of Fillmore, while they themselves, to a man, andhere to Buchanan.

"The recent elections in the Southern States shows conclusively that the South has resolved to unite upon Buchanan and that Fillmore will not have, in the

"The recent elections in the Southern States shows conclusively that the South has resolved to unite upon Buchanan, and that Fillmore will not have, in the electoral college, a single Southern vote. In those Southern States which have held their elections, where his prospects were more cheering then any place else in the Union, he has been thoroughly bester; and if, being the chosen Whig and Know-Nothing candidate of the South, he cannot carry a Southern State, what possible ground is there to hope that he can carry a Northern one."

There is none: but, on the contrary, it is certain

"Every vote, therefore, cast for Millard Followre is an indirect support of James Buchanan. And when we look back upon the policy of this Administration, and consider the evils it has wrought and the villainous ends it seeks yet to perpetrate, and when we consider, too, that Buchanan has planted himself upon that policy, and is supported by the united Scuth on account of his pledges to abide by and carry it out; we cannot but shrink with horror from the thought of doing any act which shall tend to contribute to his election. He is the exponent of a policy that has deluged the fair fields of Kansas with blood. He is the chosen leader of a party that has violated every sacred obligation. The assurance that Slavery could not go into Kansas, made to allay our indignation at the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, has been falsified. The specious promises held out to setlers that they should establish their own Government and make their own laws have all been most shamefully violated and our fellow-citizens in Kansas are subjected to laws and the results of the Missouric Compromises has been falsified. Every vote, therefore, cast for Millard Fillmore is

own laws have all been most shamefully violated; and our fellow-citizens in Kansas are subjected to laws ferced upon them by foreign invasion, which are more regardless of their rights and more oppressive than any known despotism on the globe.

We cannot lose sight of these things, and we cannot forget that the Free-State men of Kansas look to the success of the Republican party as their only hope for a redress of their grievances, and for their admission into the Union as a Free State: nor can we forget that the Border Ruffians and the whole South support Buchanan, for the reason that in his success lies port Buchanan, for the reason that in his success lies their only hope of carrying the detestable institution of Slavery into Kansas, and subsequently into other west-

ern territory.

"It is not our purpose to interfere with Slavery where it exists: but when a party seeks to change the

"It is not our purpose to interfere wim Savery where it exists but when a party seeks to change the early policy of our Government—when they ruthlessly break down the barners which our wise forefathers erected against the extension of Slavery, and by fraud and violence force it it to territory most solemnly dedicated to Freedom, we shall not fail to raise our voice to the utmost against such outrage and wrong.

"It must not be inferred from anything we have said, that we should support Fillmore if the contest were really between him and Freenont. We certainly should not, for we regard him as quite as objectionable as Mr. Buchanan. He, like Buchanan, is wholly and fatally committed to the Slavery-extension policy. He was nominated by the South and not by the North every Southern State but one voting for him; and the platterm upon which he stands expressly inderses the Kansas Nebra kn act, that fatal source of our constry a present wees. The Southern journals which support him, declare that he is as available for the purposes of Slavery as Buchanan bimself, and his late speeches bear testimony that their confidence in him is not misplaced.

Entertaining these views, the path of duty is plain. And we take this method of publicly avowing our determination to give to the Republican party, and to their nominees, our earnest, active and most hearty

support."

Fresidential Voies.—Mess-s. Editors: As the fushion of taking votes to test the preferences of the people for next President seems to be raging to quite an extent, and thinking your readers would be interested in the figures, I send you below the result of 227 votes taken at various places in twenty-two States of our Union, which I have collected as they have appeared in the papers of the different pacties:

If "straws show which way the wind blows," then
Fremont will be our next President. People seem now
to admit that he is the man for the times. Assrond.

(Boston Atles.

The Newark Meccury says that the "great" Fili-

The Newark Me carry says that the "great" Fillmore demonstration at Paterson on Thursday, was one
of the most complete "fizzles" of the "ampaign.
The meeting was called for one o clock, but nothing
was done until four, where a "tremendous precession,
numbering 60,050. Buchaneers included, marched two,
and two to the place of meeting. One minute and a
half was occupied in its passing a specific point. None
of the speakers advertised were there in the afternoon,
but we understand that in the evening there was a collection of about 500 to hear Commodore Stockton.
This is Full myreism in Passaic.

THE STATE OF THE CASE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In the article entitled " The Tripartite Issue. sublished in your paper of the 2d inst., the quotation rom Gen. Washington's letter was not quite correct. That letter was written to Col. Humphries and not to Gen, Knox, and the extract referred to, which I cite from memory, is in these words:

"For God's sake tell me what is the cause of all these commo-tions. De they proceed from ilectriousness of real grisvances which admit of redress." If the latter, why was redress delayed ontil the public mind has become se much spirated. It the former, why are not the powers of the Government tried at

The article itself was written without having seen the report of the public meeting at Wilmington, in Del-aware, and at Wheeling, in Virginia. It would seem that the coercion of free speech and opinion at the South is beginning to chafe the minds of those who heve any independence.

That there are many men who are unwilling to bear the self-assumed authority of Democratic politicians we may infer from Gov. Wise s denunciation of tractors in the camp whose numbers he represents to have becorae formidable.

The speech of Mr. Botts at Richmond was then the only overt act, but it would seem that in Western Virginis the malcontents have gained such head as openly to avow their preference for Fremont-a degree of presumption that must strike the Governor with as much amazement as the renowned William the Testy was seized with on receiving the answer of the refractory Van Rensselaer of Albany. Perhaps, under the circumstances, the Governor will think it unadvisable at present to make the military sotic against the North which he thought of undertaking before Fremont should get established in the Government.

Ex-Gov. Floyd in his speech vesterday did not inwake the valorous spirit that his successor in the Gubematerial Chair gives credit to his fellow democrats o the North. On the contrary, we must do him the justice to admit that he seemed to have the idea that so thing could still be done by argument. The most mportant point of his argument was that the South had shown itself moderate by agreeing to the admission of California as a Free-State when by the rule adopted in the Missouri Compromise one half of it should have been Slave Territory. The Governor has probably overlocked the fact that the Territory South of 36 30 was not necessarily to be Slaveholding. Slavery was prohibited North of that line, and as to the rest it was to be as should be desired by the new States respectively. It is in fact the great objection that is made at the South to the Compromise that the Northern part of the Territory was made absolutely free, while the Southern might or might not be staveholding.

I do not find that the Ex-Governor is particularly clear in his explanation why the division adopted in 18:0 should not still be adhered to. The case of Califorcia was not, as I have shown, inconsistent with the There has in fact been nothing inconsistent with t until the act of 1854 was passed, and there is no argument against it which did not have as much force in 1:20 as now.

Yet at that time it would have been impossible to have got the admission of Missouri without the concession that the extension of Slavery north of the specified line should never thereafter be asked for.

His Excellency having had a fair hearing by an audience composed in a large proportion of the Black Republicans to whom he applied so many epithets of scorn, it may be properly asked new that he should intercede with the Virginia Democracy against enforcing the penalties of high treason against a Republican who should venture to express his views in the Ancient Do-As OLD WHIO. New-York, Oct. 3, 1856.

LETTER FROM CHARLES SUMNER.

Editors of The Cincinnati Gazette.

Editors of The Cincinnati Gazette.

Tens of thousands of the friends of Freedom were auxious to meet Scantor Summer at this place on Friday last. Many went away disappointed. I had assured the Committee of Arrangements that if the state of his bealth permitted, he would attend the meeting. I have just received the inclosed private letter, which I venture to hand for peblication, that those who were disappointed may understand and appreciate the cause of his non-attendance. It is in answer to a letter in which I urged Mr. S. to spend a fortuight in the Minnii Valley for recreation, and to appear at the Hamilton meeting, even if his health should not permit him to speak. Very truly yours, &c.

Howelken, Sept. 28, 1856.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

physician in exposing myself to the excitement of a public meeting, even if I said nothing. This is hard-very hard for me to bear, for I long to do semething at this critical moment for the cause. What is life with-

For a while, at least, I must leave to others the precious satisfaction of laboring for Liberty and the redemption of our country. But I have the great comfort of knowing that never before was I so little

Good omens multiply, and I do not doubt that Fre-ment will be elected. Good bless Ohio for her glorious testimony already, and her more glorious promises.

Bell to me my dear Sir, very faithfully yours.
CHARLES SUMNER. H to LEWIS D CAMPBELL, Hamilton, Ob

THE ERIE RAILROAD STRIKE.

A few additional engineers were employed upon this

road yesterday. Two or three of the new engineers were persuaded by the former engineers to leave the

The Buffalo Express train left at 61 o'clock yesterday morning on time. The Mail-train left at 8; o clock a.m., but was delayed about three hours at Bergen Junction, in consequence of the locomotive getting off the track. The way-train, due at 9 o clock a.m., was abandoned. A train left at 11 o clock. The 4 o'clock train to Paterson was abandoned, and the passengers for that train went in the Middletown train at 41 o'clock. The 54 o'clock train also left on time. A freight-train left the Piermont Depot yes-

The Night Express train arrived at boon yesterday two hours behind time. The fireman of this train had his head cut badly by a blow from a stone thrown at the train near Port Jervis. The Mail-train, due at 5 p. m. yesterday afternoon arrived at 10 o'clock last night. The New-York Express was expected at II. and the Steamboat Express at 12 o clock at night. A Milk-train was also expected to arrive at 2 o clock this morning. Two Cattle-trains arrived at Bergen yes

Freehom is the Clutches of Fraco.—The people of this city were prepared for the evidences of extensive and startling frauds when the Assessor's duplicates were returned, but the whole social fabric has been upheaved, as it were, with a volcano, by the enormous scheme concerted by Forney and Tyler, aided by the Southern concerted by Forney and Tyler, aided by the Southern lords. Floyd and Slidell, to debauch the purity of the ballot-hox and render the coming elections a farce. Men of Philadelphia, will you submit to this? Is the sublime and majestic structure of free government to be crumbled to ruin because the savedriving banditi must have a chance to plander! Think of it! Tenthogonal extra assessments were made in the three days of last week. Most of those assessed were recently naturalized, after a residence of from five weeks to three years in this country. What is to be done! The eyes of the world are upon us. Pailadelphia is the birth-place of Freedom, and here it shall be protected unsulfied and unstained. By the sacred memories of Independence Hall! by the blood stained foot prints of Vailey Forge! by the holy associations which cluster round every battle field where Liberty struck down despotism and triumphed in her young strength, we charge you, act nobly and defend your chartered liberties, not from the armed invider, but from the stealthy for who would poisen the springs and founts of Freedom.

[Philadelphia Times, Oct. 6.] FREEDOM IN THE CLUTCHES OF FRACO. - The peo

THE BALTIMORE RIO'."S.

Yesterday in this city may well be termed a day of riets, there being kept up throughout the whole a neon a series of the most disgraceful exhibitions of the kind which have occurred in our midst for a long time, if ever they were equaled; and, as will naturally be supposed in these exciting political times, they all were the result of the violence of political feeling which, the presence a certain class of the community. nfortunately, possesses a certain class of the commuinto the first outbreak occurred about 2 o clock to the afternoon. A party of four med were standing on the corner of Baltimore and South streets, when a party of some thirty or forty persons came down Baltimore street from the upper section of the city, and as they approached this corner one of them harrabed for his candidate, which was responded to by one of the four on the corner, a young man named Wright harrabing for another candidate, when he was struck by one of the crowd with such violence in the face that he was prostrated, which was the signal for a "tree fight," resulting in the discharge of several pistols. So far as we could ascertain the only persons injured were one of the assailants, whose name we did not learn, and a man named Luke McCabe. He was so severely beaten that it was necessary to help him away, having co-

man named Luke McCabe. He was so severely beaten that it was necessary to help him away, having re-ceived a stunning blow upon his head with a dis-charged pistol, causing a painful wound. The next collision was about half an hour thereafter, when a crowd passed down Baltimore street, and make a general assault upon parties happening to be in Centre Maiket place, and on some of the houses. Windows and doors were soon closed. Subsequently maker onclared to a case and the original point of

Windows and doors were soon closed. Subsequently another onslaught was made, and the principal point of attack seemed to be the Ninth Ward Hotel, kept by Mr. S. Elwee. Between that house and the attacking party there was a general discharge of maskets and pistols. Some of them must have been seriously hurt, but we were unable to ascertain names. The attack was made by parties said to come from the western part of the city. We have heard of no deaths.

The next point of attack was the house of D. Waterman, on the corner of Low and Forrest streets, known as the "Empire House." Bight-Constable Herring, with a posse of his officers, hearing the word given to proceed to this house for the attack, succeeded in reaching it by another route before the crowd, and statished his men around the building. As the menacing party came up he warned there against their threatened design of destroying the building, and finally succeeded in inducing them to depart, after a few bricks were in inducing them to depart, after a few bricks were thrown at the windows.

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The crowd from this passed down and through French street, and at the corner of French and Front strees a brick was thrown through the window of a dwelling, when a musket was fired at them from that direction. They then retreated to Hillen ettect bridge and made a stand, and in a few moments another large crowd had assembled on Pleasant street bridge, one square above. Some few shots were fired by both parties from these points without effect, when both crowds moved around to Holliday street, between Hillen and Pleasant streets, where a general fight took place, which Instel some where a general fight took place, which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, during which bricks and stones were violently thrown, and a great number of

stones were violently thrown, and a great number of shots fired by both crowds.

Capt. Heiring and a number of his officers soon reached the ground, and by a determined course succeeded in separating the combatants, and arresting two of them. Officer Charles Davis was considerably injured at this point by being struck with a brick, while endeavoring to make an arrest. He saw a number of persons leave the battle-ground who had been injured by shots and bricks, but was unable to obtain

injured by shots and bricks, but was unable to obtain their names. It did not however appear that any of them were seriously hurt.

Officers Brown, Hewitt, Morgan and Davis arrested John Miskell and John Brickley for participating in this riot. On the way to the station-house Brickley was severely beaten by a number of persons while in charge of the efficers, his head being cut by bricks in some three or four places. His wounds were dressed at the station-house by Dr. Norris, Justice Mearis fined Miskell \$2 and costs for throwing bricks, and committed him in default of \$1,000 bail to answer the charge of rioting. Brickley was released upon security to keep the psace.

DRED AT THE BOWERY THEATER.-John Brougham, of all men in the word, is capable of appreciating and enjoying to the intense degree a capital joke. It is a matter of deep regret to us that John Brougham, aforesaid, is debarred by the present necessity of his prefessional duty from taking a seat in the boxes of his own theater, and enjoying, as he only would know how to enjoy it, his last new play. It professes to be a dramatization of Mrs. Stowe's "Dred," and those who remember with what reliable accuracy he followed the unchangeable line of historic truth in his beautiful adaptation of the story of Pocahontas, will be able to understand the exact relation which "Dred" the play by Mr. Brougham bears to "Dred"

the novel by Mrs. Stowe. Pocahontas is rather the better play of the two; the dialogue is more brilliant, the characters seem to understand better what they are about, and the catastrophe is more satisfactory. We have a prejudice, and in this respect we think public sentiment is with us, in favor of knowing what becomes of the characters of a play; what final disposition is made of the dramatis personæ, we are not particular whether they marry die, but it is gratifying to have the ultimate result stated with some little precision. In this respect Mr. Brougham, in his last play, disappoints us somewhat, and when the curtain finally comes down and leaves Clayton, Nina and Tiff, and several others, shivering in a discontented group, having all been just fished out of the ocean by a large assortment of colored gentlemen, we are really at a loss to know whether they are dead, sincere satisfaction the death of that inexplicable colored individual " Dred," and only regret that it does not occur an hour and a half before; we look joyfully upon the demise of the diluted scoundrel Tom Gordon. and are very sorry that his decease did not occur before our acquaintance commenced; but we don't know what becomes of Clayton; we are destitute of all information as to the fortunes of Nina; and the fate of Tiff, the children, Harry, Lisette, and in fact the whole of the rest of the characters, is an inexplicable nystery. Will Mr. Brougham he kind enough to remedy this trifling defect in his drama? He has done so many wonderful things in this production that a comprehensive catastrophe, more or less, would not be

It all earnestness, we will do Mr. Brougham the instice to believe that he is fully as conscious as any one can be of the thousand absurdities and incongruities of his "Dred," and that he will be the last one to laim for it the slightest degree of merit or fitness as a frama. As a serious attempt to present in a dramatic form the salient points of the novel, it is a miserable failure, and it is really too dismal for a successful burlesque. There is nothing in it worthy the notice of the ritle, but as a literary curiosity it challenges the attention of the curious. When we remember the ex-cellent things that Mr. Brougham has written, and can write, we can forgive this unsuccess. In his desire to construct a successful play from a book from which the striking incidents had been already culled by nother dramatist, he has made a failure at which he himself can well afford to laugh with the public.

AMERICAN NOMINATING CONVENTIONS.-The Ameran Conventions for nominating city officers selected the following: For Mayor, Isaac O. Barker; City Judge, John H. White; Counsel to Corporation, Louis N. Glover; Gov. Almshouse, Benj. F. Pinck ney. A cowardly attack was made on Mr. Ormsbee, a reporter of The Sun, who was mistaken for a Herald reporter, by some rowdies attending the Mayoralty Convention. The ruffians kicked and beat him most brutally without the slightest provocation whatever. It was well for them that his friends were absent at the time, or some of them would have bitten the dust.

PRESENTATION .- Captain Pressinger, late of the First Company, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., was presented last evening with a service of plate by the members of the corps formerly under his command and other members of the regiment, as a token of their igh respect and esteem for him as a gentleman and a The ceremony took place at the Pacific Hotel, the presentation being made in a neat speech by Mr. Wilcox. Capt. Pressinger responded in happy terms. The occasion was one of interest.

About 14 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the store occupied by Miller & Grant, No. 371 Broadway. near Franklin street. It was extinguished before it had made much progress.

— In Pemberton there was a gathering last Thursday, addressed by Bradford R. Wood and Samuel Guarrere. Old Burlington is fully arqueed.

FREMONT IN CALIFORNIA.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF ONE OF HIS MEN. VIII

COL. FREMONT AND HIS ENEMIES-CONCLUSION It is a source of objection on the part of Mr. Frehis to nds, that he has had no political experience. It is the only accusation against him to which he can plead gash, with all his heart. It is, indeed, so much of an honor h have dwelt in California since 1851 and escaped the p. lluting influences of political life, that his friends came. too highly estimate it. Taken together with the causes of his defeat in both the political periods of his history, they afand correct principles. He was first Governor of the province he had conquered barely long enough to disclose his pa pose of forming a civil organization to meet she a ishes of the free settlers, when he was burried out at the country, and a Southern dragoon o Geer set over the people, with autherity from Secretary Buchanan to has back popular action in the Territory. He was first L nited States Senator from Californ's long snough to, ustify the warmest expectations of his friends, lest a tily long enough to permit the formation of a conspirmey among his foes at home, based or his well known appealition to Southern exclusive inter ats in Confornia, and his manly detestation of party subservictory, craft and ounning. From such political experience as that of the winter of 1850-51 at the capital of California, Mr. Frement made haste to withdraw. He had reased to be a candidate for reflection when Mr. Speaker John Bigler pronounced the "Legis stare of & Thousand Drisks adjourned, and his polifical carear happily ended, where that of the latter 'sdividual' and the dark reign of villainy-ending in V. silance-which accompanied it, began,

From this period the subject of these chapters passes into an experience not less var sil and eventful than his previous life, because it is related chiefly with private interests and purs ats. And here, at the culminating point-the flower of his fame and his man hood-in full view of the highest earthly reward of genius, patrictism and cuterprise, the wifer is proud to leave him-proud, not as an early admirer rad follower of his fame to the wilds of the West, nor as one of the little band who jo ned their fortunes with his in times when to be a "Tremont man ! was le . safe, but quite as honorable, as now, but proud as a citizen of the State which his administratics, once as Governor, would have rescued from many svils, and again, should be be President, will turn back to the Free principles which he planted on her soil and em-bedied in her Constitution. But, before par ing with his old commander-he trusts, upon the threshold of his crowning success-he deems it not inappropriate to turn aside, and notice briefly the slanders and impositions with which his enemies have sought to disqualify him for the nation's choice.

The first of the latter order of assaults, urged among the conservatives of the country immediately on his nomination, was his youth. Forgetting the maxim of Confucius, that "in learning, youth and age pass for "nothing; the best informed take the precedence," this plea was set up; but it disappeared like frost-work when the public began to be acquainted with the deads of the youthful commander. His biography silensed the objection, when for the first time it was called from the pages of our national history, where it had been smothered between the ostentatious deeds of older generals and commanders. And the "rashness" with which the exploits of this young man were then charged also became less objectionable when it was shown that its fruits were the prevention of British dominion on the western coast of America, and the conquest and (as has been seen in these pages) the deliverance of California from Slave bondage. Following these impositions came the old quarrels with Col. Frement's claim to the conquest of California, revived by the old parties, viz: Commodore Stockton, his officers and biographers, on one side; on the other,

the truth of history.

This dispute, I have said, is an old one. It was raised in California during the period of the war, and settled there, we all thought, with Mervine's defeat, and the consequences which followed. It has been settled here, for all practical purposes, by Mr. Buchapan. But, lest the believers of that gentleman should be less numerous than is desirable for the truth of the matter at issue, I wish to enter here a statement based on representations that cannot go amiss-the testimony of those who were on the spot when the preper apportionment of the fame of the conquest was eing determined. I appeal to every resident of California during the period embraced in the dispute (and there are several new in the Eastern States) to answer if the vative for did not keep the field, still retaining his arms and numbers, and nearly all in a state of active hostility, resolved, as Pico declared, never to submit to the terms of peace beld out by Stockton, and only retire to their homes after they had laid down their arms and acceded to the terms of the capitulation to Col. Fremont at Couengo ! This same Pico, moreover, who repulsed with such slaughter Gen. Kearny at San Pascual, and who was really the master-spirit of the rebellion. Flores being only the nominal leaderthe compromise of two contending factions. Here is the testimony of Thos, O. Larkin, United States Consul in California before the war, and who was detained as a prisoner at Los Angeles up to the hour of the entry of Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearny. It is a part of the "Journal of his Imprisonment," published 1846:

1846:

"Com. Stockton and Gen. Kearny entered the Pachlo de los Angeles on the 16th of January. Until the moment of his entry the streets were full of armed wen, who soon disappeared. On the 11th Gen. Flores and some thirty others [mark! only thirty] deserted from the battalion in the night and fled to Sonora. On the 13th Don Andreas Pice collected the forces together within a few miles of Lieut. Col. Fremont, and obtained a capitulation which enabled every Californian to retire in peace to his ranche."

"The wor in California is now over.

They have had nine hundred men under arms.

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have had nine hundred men under arms. A perfect knowledge of every hill and valley, and an atter contempt for 'foreign injuntry,' especially seamen."

This is the evidence of a gentleman who was then and afterward an active friend and sympathizer with the officers of the squadron on the Pacific. It is not necessary to go further. Com. Sloat only raised the flag when he heard that Fremont was master of the country north of San Francisco Bay. Castro only retired when Fremont and his riflemen reached his vicinity. The Cal fornians during the war fled every where before the approach of Fremont, but gave Stockton and his officers battle whenever invited. These are the facts of history, and they challenge contradiction.

And now I come to the boldest of all the impositions -but, like the others, fabricated, or Fulmer-nated out of an incident in the biography of Mr. Fremont Before that biography was published separately from the grand chain of events which blend his name with bis country's, and before it became necessary to assend that history for electioneering purposes, the friends and foes of John C. Fremont never heard one word alleged of his suspected Romanism. In the thickest of the thick and filthy malignity out of which argument and abuse were raised, like evil spells, to defeat his reelection to the U. S. Senatorship, this foul charge was never begotten. He was accused of partial legislation, of trying to confer exclusive benefits on American citi zens; but never, in the heart of an old Rounn Catholic community, with the Cathedral next door to the Capitol, and with the minds of the Thousand Drinkers tortured and exercised like the spirits of demons to invent slanders to kill him, was the charge or assertion that Fremont was a Catholic once breathed. And in the same sentence in which I write an unqualified contradiction to the charges now made that Mr. Fremont is or ever has been a Roman Catholic, I defy the authors, aiders and abettors of the miserable imposture to produce one line of written or printed testimony, existing before he was put in nomination for the Presidency; showing that he has ever been considered, by friend or for, a Roman Catholic. I know he was not so thought or